



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

THE CASE OF COLORADO COLLEGE.—“The Committee on Academic Freedom and Academic Tenure of the American Association of University Professors, through a sub-committee of inquiry for Colorado College, has at last published its report upon the dismissal of Dean Parsons from that institution in July, 1917. The reasons for the long delay appear in the report, which, though presented with admirable impartiality and lucidity, has involved an unusually difficult piece of research and has had to contend at almost every step with the indifference, the secretiveness, and the contemptuous or hostile attitude of the Trustees, in these respects unwaveringly sustained by the approval of President Duniway.

“It should indeed be admitted that in the case of President Slocum the Trustees were confronted with an extraordinarily delicate task, and as human beings they may be pardoned for floundering a little; but there can have been no excuse for making Dean Parsons the victim of their chagrin or spleen or resentment. If they have any better reasons than they have given, there cannot be any valid excuse for keeping them secret. Unless they do make public something yet hidden, they must be held exclusively to blame for an episode which is a disgrace to Colorado College. The students, faculty, and alumni of the college, together with the Annual Conference of Congregational Churches in Colorado, have with remarkable unanimity taken the side of Dean Parsons. What is most irritating about the whole affair, to any one interested in American education in its larger aspects, is the fact that the Trustees not only had a legal right to do as they did, but had also, no doubt, a conviction that they were properly upholding the authority of their body in disciplining a professor who questioned it. Until college trustees can be cured of the psychology which allows them to regard college faculties as employees and themselves as employers and owners, there can be no real improvement in the present situation.”—*New York Nation*.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN THE UNIVERSITY AND IN THE SCHOOL.—“One of the most important outgrowths of the doctrine of free speech is the principle of academic freedom. There have been undoubtedly many deplorable violations of that doctrine in this country; though it should be noted in passing that so far from these violations being more frequent in our time than in the